

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend Paragraphs [0006], [0007] and [0050] of the specification as follows:

[0006] For further details regarding encapsulated electrophoretic displays, the reader is referred to U.S. Patents Nos. 5,930,026; 5,961,804; 6,017,584; 6,067,185; 6,118,426; 6,120,588; 6,120,839; 6,124,851; 6,130,773; 6,130,774; 6,172,798; 6,177,921; 6,232,950; [[6,249,721]]6,249,271; 6,252,564; 6,262,706; 6,262,833; 6,300,932; 6,312,304; 6,312,971; 6,323,989; 6,327,072; 6,376,828; 6,377,387; 6,392,785; 6,392,786; 6,413,790; 6,422,687; 6,445,374; 6,445,489; 6,459,418; 6,473,072; 6,480,182; 6,498,114; 6,504,524; 6,506,438; 6,512,354; 6,515,649; 6,518,949; 6,521,489; 6,531,997; 6,535,197; 6,538,801; 6,545,291; and 6,580,545; and U.S. Patent Applications Publication Nos. 2002/0019081; 2002/0021270; 2002/0053900; 2002/0060321; 2002/0063661; 2002/0063677; 2002/0090980; 2002/0106847; 2002/0113770; 2002/0130832; 2002/0131147; 2002/0145792; 2002/0171910; 2002/0180687; 2002/0180688; 2002/0185378; 2003/0011560; 2003/0011867; 2003/0011868; 2003/0020844; 2003/0025855; 2003/0034949; 2003/0038755; 2003/0053189; 2003/0076573; 2003/0096113; 2003/0102858; 2003/0132908; 2003/0137521; 2003/0137717; and [[2003/01151702]]2003/0151702; and International Applications Publication Nos. WO 99/67678; WO 00/05704; WO 00/38000; WO 00/38001; WO 00/36560; WO 00/67110; WO 00/67327; WO 01/07961; and WO 01/08241. All of these patents and applications are in the name of, or assigned to, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) or E Ink Corporation.

[0007] Many of the aforementioned patents and applications recognize that the walls surrounding the discrete microcapsules in an encapsulated electrophoretic medium could be replaced by a continuous phase, thus producing a so-called "polymer-dispersed" electrophoretic display in which the electrophoretic medium comprises a plurality of discrete droplets of an electrophoretic fluid and a continuous phase of a polymeric material, and that the discrete droplets of electrophoretic fluid within such a polymer-

dispersed electrophoretic display may be regarded as capsules or microcapsules even though no discrete capsule membrane is associated with each individual droplet; see for example, U.S. Patent No. 6,392,786, at column 6, lines 44-63. See also the aforementioned U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0131147, and the corresponding International Application PCT/US02/06393 (Publication No. WO 02/075443). Accordingly, for purposes of the present application, such polymer-dispersed electrophoretic media are regarded as sub-species of encapsulated electrophoretic media.

[0050] The first dielectrophoretic display (generally ~~designed~~designated 100) of the invention shown in Figures 1 to 3 comprises an encapsulated dielectrophoretic medium (generally designated 102) comprising a plurality of capsules 104 (only one of which is shown in Figures 1 to 3), each of which contains a suspending liquid 106 and dispersed therein a plurality of a first type of particle 108, which for purposes of illustration will be assumed to be black. The particles 108 are electrophoretically mobile and may be formed of carbon black. In the following description, it will be assumed that the particles 108 are positively charged, although of course negatively charged particles could also be used if desired. Also suspended in the suspending liquid 106 is a plurality of a second type of particle 110, which is electrophoretically mobile and negatively charged, and may be formed of titania. (The triangular shape of the particles 108, and the circular shape of the particles 110 are used purely to way of illustration to enable the various types of particles to be distinguished easily in the accompanying drawings, and in no way correspond to the physical forms of the actual particles, which are typically substantially spherical. However, we do not exclude the use of non-spherical particles in the present displays.) The display 100 further comprises a common, transparent front electrode 112, which forms a viewing surface through which an observer views the display 100, and a plurality of discrete rear electrodes 114, each of which defines one pixel of the display 100 (only one rear electrode 114 is shown in Figures 1 to 3). (The front electrode 112 is typically provided on a support member which also provides mechanical protection for the display 100 but for simplicity this support member is

omitted from Figures 1 to 3.) For ease of illustration and comprehension, Figures 1 to 3 show only a single microcapsule forming the pixel defined by rear electrode 114, although in practice a large number (20 or more) microcapsules are normally used for each pixel. The rear electrodes 114 are mounted upon a substrate 116, which contains areas of differing color, as described in more detail below with reference to Figures 4 to 8.